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Week in Headlines

International

Pres. Eisenhower said U.S. would attend summit talks only if USSR guaranteed West's Berlin rights pending German reunification.

Iraq abrogated U.S. military aid pact.

Rebels invaded Nicaragua.

United States

2 monkeys survived 300-mile-high space flight.

President attacked "munitions lobby" for seeking defense changes without military need.

Personal, business & government borrowing hit record highs.

WORLD AFFAIRS

EAST-WEST RELATIONS

'Ike' Sets Summit Terms. Pres. Eisenhower told the Soviet Union June 3 that American participation in an East-West summit meeting on Germany was dependent on the USSR's formal acceptance of Western rights in Berlin until the achievement of Germany's reunification.

Addressing a Washington news conference, the President denied that he was setting a new "condition" for a summit meeting. But he made clear that he expected the USSR to withdraw its Berlin ultimatum in order to avoid going to a summit conference "in response to . . . a threat."

Mr. Eisenhower made these observations on the current effort to bring about a summit conference:

- The current East-West foreign minsters' meeting in Geneva had not made "any detectable progress that to my mind would justify the holding of a summit meeting." But he was ready to "define satisfactory progress rather liberally because it would be unrealistic to believe that the foreign ministers could make . . . agreements that would be significant" & "promote a . . . more peaceful situation in the world."
- The Geneva foreign ministers' talks should aim at agreement on "a decent working paper" defining areas about which it would be "worthwhile for us to confer . . . at the summit." It should contain a "specific" & "clear commitment that . . . we will not be impeded in exercising our rights & privileges with respect to West Berlin" until the "reunification of Germany could, in the future, be brought about."

The President chided Soviet Premier Khrushchev for his repeated exhortations for Western agreement to a summit meeting. He asserted that Khrushchev's statements "were certainly not calculated . . . to promote . . . a relaxed atmosphere" for the conduct of negotiations at Geneva. (Mr. Eisenhower, at his May 13 press conference, had urged the USSR to stop using the Geneva meetings as "propaganda platforms" and to "get to the business of fruitful negotiations on the problems that both sides have agreed are important.") See p. 141B-D2]

Foreign Mins. Meet Eisenhower. Pres. Eisenhower met with the Big 4 foreign ministers at the White House May 28 and appealed for renewed efforts to find "peaceful solutions to our problems" during the current East-West Geneva conference.

The Foreign Ministers (Herter of the U.S., Lloyd of Britain, Couve de Murville of France, Gromyko of the USSR) were in Washington to attend the funeral of ex-U.S. State Secy. Dulles. They went to the White House for a brief confidential meeting at Mr. Eisenhower's request. A White House statement later disclosed that the President had expressed hope that the Geneva talks would "achieve that measure of progress which would make a subsequent meeting of heads-of-Govt. desirable & useful."

(In other meetings with world leaders who had gone to Washington for Dulles' funeral, Pres. Eisenhower conferred May 27-28 with Chancellor Adenauer & Foreign Min. von Brentano of West Germany and Prime Min. Robert G. Menzies of Australia. Adenauer, who reportedly had been reluctant to let Germany's future be decided at a Big 4 summit meeting, expressed full satisfaction with his Washington talks on his return to Bonn May 30.)

(U.S. State Secy. Herter met May 28 with members of the Senate Foreign Relations Com. and was given renewed pledges of bipartisan Congressional support for his position at Geneva. Sen. Mike Mansfield [D., Mont.] told newsmen that Herter had made clear that the Geneva talks had made "almost no progress" and that the U.S. was determined to reject a summit meeting unless the Geneva deadlock was broken.)

Geneva Talks Resumed. The East-West Foreign Ministers' talks on Germany & European security were resumed informally by Herter, Lloyd, Couve de Murville & Gromyko May 28 during their return flight to Geneva aboard a U.S. Air Force DC-6B.*

(The N.Y. Times reported from Washington May 28 that the Western ministers had agreed to seek an early end to the Geneva talks if the USSR accepted a final communiqué that [1] reaffirmed 4-power occupation rights in Berlin, [2] pledged a peaceful settlement of the German problem, [3] promised steps to reunify Germany with free elections, and [4] outlined subjects to be discussed at the projected summit meeting.)

In the Foreign Ministers' meeting May 30, British Foreign Secy. Lloyd voiced the first Western offer to untie the West's "package plan" and negotiate on Berlin alone. Lloyd suggested that the ministers agree to "leave the present [Berlin] situation as it is" and try to "improve it . . . from both points of view." Lloyd's proposal followed a speech by Gromyko in which the Russian denounced West Berlin as a center of anti-Soviet propaganda & espionage, largely carried out by agents of the U.S., Britain & France. Gromyko's charges were rebutted by Herter, Lloyd & Couve de Murville June 1 in a restricted meeting at which they attacked the extensive espionage & subversion network of the East German Communist Party's West Bureau.†

Gromyko told an open conference session June 2 that the USSR had not considered Western troops to be in Berlin "in some unlawful way." He said it was "incorrect" to say that the USSR sought the establishment of a free city of West Berlin in violation of the 1944-45 Allied agreements concerning Berlin. But he reiterated that the postwar Allied agreements were "outdated" & "artificial" and should be ended to avert "poisoning the relations" of the Big 4 powers. He renewed Soviet suggestions that the Western powers either accept Soviet troops in West Berlin or let Western forces in Berlin be replaced by a garrison of neutral troops.

In a secret meeting June 3, the Western foreign ministers informed Gromyko that the U.S., Britain & France were willing to accept a freeze on the strength of their current 11,000-man garrison in West Berlin in exchange for Soviet assurances of free

*The Foreign Ministers had agreed May 26 to begin secret talks on their return to Geneva from Washington. All aides and the advisory East German & West German delegations were excluded from the restricted meetings.

†U.S. delegation spokesmen challenged the USSR June 1 to make formal complaints against alleged Western espionage & subversive activities centered in Berlin. The U.S. made clear, however, that its RIAS (Radio in the American Sector) broadcasting would continue in Berlin.

The Swiss Foreign Ministry protested to the East German advisory delegation June 1 against misuse of conference facilities for propaganda purposes. It charged that East Germany had used the Geneva press center to stage an anti-Western news conference conducted by Lt. Gen. Karl Heinz Hoffman, East German Army staff chief, who was not connected with the conference.

REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes

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Western access to Berlin from West Germany. Herter, Lloyd & Couve de Murville were said to be seeking access guarantees for West German civilian & Allied military traffic to forestall any Soviet attempt to reimpose a Berlin blockade. Gromyko reiterated that the USSR was ready to guarantee access to West Berlin on condition that the city's military occupation regime be liquidated.

The West German advisory delegation expressed opposition June 1 to any temporary Berlin settlement not specifically linked to a German reunification accord. Spokesmen also warned "against a solution of the Berlin problem limited only to [convening of] a summit conference." The West Germans urged preservation of "the status quo on Berlin until there is an agreement on Germany's reunification." [See p. 166C1]

Lloyd's Ouster Denied. Reports appearing June 1 in the London Times that British Prime Min. Macmillan planned to replace Lloyd as Foreign Secretary were denied by Macmillan June 2 in a statement to Parliament & in a personal message to Lloyd in Geneva. The Times said Lloyd would remain until a new Conservative cabinet was formed after forthcoming British general elections, but the report was said to have embarrassed the British delegation at Geneva. The British had been criticized by France & West Germany for their alleged efforts to soften Western terms for an agreement on Germany with the USSR. [See pp. 165F3, 141F2, 126B3]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

Iraq Ends U.S. Arms Pacts. The U.S. Embassy in Baghdad announced June 1 that the Iraqi Govt. formally had renounced its military aid agreements with the U.S. on grounds that they conflicted with Iraq's policy of positive neutrality.

An Iraqi Foreign Ministry note had informed the Embassy May 30 of abrogation of the 1954 military assistance pact, the supplementary military aid agreement of 1955 and the Iraqi-U.S. economic assistance agreement of 1957. The Iraqi note stressed, however, that the abrogations were not meant as unfriendly acts and that Iraq still hoped for "mutual understanding & friendship" with the U.S.

(Iraq had received the following aid under the U.S. pacts: a battalion of 8-in. howitzers, British & U.S. tanks, 5 jet fighters and 4 shiploads of vehicles, munitions & parts delivered in 1958 after the overthrow of the Iraqi monarchy.) [See pp. 166E3, 142D2, 90E2; Vol. XVIII, 274C3]

Kassem on Reds. Interviewed in Baghdad May 30 by Western correspondents, Premier Kassem asserted that Iraqi Communists now were working with other groups "for the good of the country." But Kassem made clear that he would act to curtail the Reds' activities if they ever threatened "the rights of the people." He assured the newsmen that "if you come back [to Israel] again you will still see the Govt. in existence, the country developed and peace & security reigning." [See p. 166A3]

(Lt. Gen. Afif Bizri, former Syrian Army chief of staff dismissed by UAR Pres. Nasser in 1958, was granted political asylum in Iraq June 1.) [See Vol. XVIII, p. 94F2]

Eisenhower on Refugee Aid. Pres. Eisenhower urged May 21 that the World Refugee Year* be used "to focus the concern & the ingenuity—and the generosity—of the world on the continuing problem of refugees."

The message was directed to 160 U.S. religious, civic & business leaders, who met May 21-22 on Mr. Eisenhower's invitation at the White House Conference on Refugees. The President warned that the refugee problem would continue as long as "the world suffers from political unrest & aggression."

John W. Hanes Jr., head of the State Department's Security & Consular Affairs Bureau, told the conferees May 21 that 2,350,000 refugees thoughout the world needed help, that the U.S. government had spent more than $1 billion on refugees in 15 years and had admitted 1,000,000 to the U.S. and that several billions had been spent by non-governmental U.S. groups. He said the U.S. planned to continue its current $40 million annual contribution to refugee programs, allocate an additional $4 million to urgent refugee problems, and increase from $10 million to $20 million its annual surplus food gifts for refugees.

Chrmn. Francis E. Walter (D., Pa.) of the U.S. House Immigration Subcommittee attended the conference after introducing May 21 legislation (HJRes397) to increase the Attorney General's authority to admit refugees to the U.S. as "parolees." They could get permanent residence status after 2 years. [See p. 3A2]

(A 40-nation UN conference on the abolition of statelessness ended Apr. 18 in Geneva after failing to adopt an international convention to grant nationality by birth and prevent deprivation of nationality where such action would cause statelessness. Conference Chrmn. Knud Larsen of Denmark resigned Apr. 17 to protest the meeting's failure.) [See Vol. XIV, p. 375B3]

(A 5-nation "food & peace" conference of cabinet-level delegations from the U.S., Canada, Australia, France & Argentina met in Washington May 5-6 and established a joint committee to promote the use of wheat surpluses to feed hungry peoples and aid development of backward areas. The meeting had been called by U.S. Agriculture Secy. Ezra Taft Benson Apr. 10 to implement suggestions contained in Pres. Eisenhower's Jan. 29 farm message to Congress.) [See p. 36B1]

Wheat Inaction Scored. Pres. Eisenhower, in a special statement June 1, criticized Congress for not heeding his demands that the wheat surplus problem be attacked by changing the price support system to reduce "incentives for excess wheat production." "Continuation of this [current] legislation for another year leads the wheat program one step closer to disaster," he warned.

Earlier June 1 Agriculture Secy. Ezra Taft Benson set the 1960 wheat marketing quota (subject to a July 23 referendum by wheat farmers) at the minimum—55 million acres. Benson's proclamation, required by law, was issued the last day legally permitted. Wheat growers observing quotas would get federal price supports of $1.81 a bushel. Should quotas be rejected, the support level would be about $1.05. It was estimated that the program would add more than 150 million bushels of wheat to current surpluses.

The Wall St. Journal reported June 3 that as a result of the wheat support program, many farmers planted wheat that gave a high yield per acre but was "shunned by commercial bakers . . . as unfit for American consumption" and was "suitable only for government storage, cheap exports or blending." About 50 million bushels of this "yellowbelly," "Illinois hard" or "bastard wheat" were grown annually. According to the Wall St. Journal: in the past 20 years wheat-growing acreage declined 10%, but average per-acre yield "more than doubled"; the number of farms growing wheat increased from nearly 1,400,000 in 1955 to 1,800,000 in 1958 and presumably would continue to increase at the rate of 100,000 a year; an estimated 385 million bushels was added to wheat surpluses by a farm law "loophole" allowing anybody to grow up to 15 acres of wheat under supports without regard to allotments; as a result, farms in this category increased from 816,000 (about 50% of the total of wheat-growing farms) in 1955 to nearly 1,300,000 (70%) currently; this "loophole" also helped spread surplus-growing wheat farms from the Great Plains "wheat belt" to many Midwestern & Southern states; some Congress members of the latter states "believed they are forced to become spokesmen for wheat-growing constituents" and "resist wheat remedies they might once have supported." [See pp. 151G2, 152A-D1]

Nationalist China. The Intl. Olympic Com. voted May 28 in Munich to expel Nationalist China as a step toward admitting Communist China to the Olympic Games. IOC Pres. Avery Brundage (U.S.) said that the committee had voted "almost unanimously" to withdraw recognition from the Natl. Chinese Olympic Com. on grounds that it "no longer represents sports in the entire country of China." Brundage said that the Nationalist group could reapply as representing Taiwan (Formosa) but that Red China, if it reapplied for IOC membership, would be recognized as "the representative of China." [See Vol. XVIII, p. 304D2]

* Mr. Eisenhower May 19 proclaimed U.S. participation in the July 1, 1959-June 30, 1960 World Refugee Year. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 424G1]

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Vs. 'Munitions Lobby.' Pres. Eisenhower confirmed June 3 that he was concerned at apparent efforts of weapons firms to get his defense program increased. He was asked at his press conference about reports from "several Senators" that "you have spoken out rather sharply to them about what you have termed the munitions lobby, which you feel has been bringing some pressure on some of the Congressmen." Mr. Eisenhower replied: he did not think he had used the "munitions lobby" term "in public"; "obviously political & financial considerations get into this argument, rather than merely military ones, and that is produced when people have to advertise very strongly about a particular thing companies do—obviously, something besides the strict military needs of this country are becoming influenced decisions."

It was reported that the President had been incensed by a number of advertisements in which manufacturers lauded weapons they made. He was similarly angered by inspired articles in magazines in which such manufacturers advertised. A recent advertisement that drew his ire appeared in metropolitan newspapers & praised the Bomarc missile, which was involved in a controversy over whether it or the rival Nike-Hercules should be chosen as the sole missile in its field. The advertisement listed 8,000 Bomarc subcontractors. The apparent intent of the advertisement: employes of Bomarc subcontractors, fearful of losing their jobs should Bomarc be dropped, would urge their Congressional representatives to back Bomarc. [See p. 21B1-F2]

No Bond Interest Decision. Pres. Eisenhower denied at his press conference June 3 that the Administration had decided to ask Congress to raise or remove the 4¼% ceiling on government bond interest.* He confirmed that this issue as well as the need for increasing the statutory debt limit & other government financial problems had been discussed at a June 1 White House meeting with Treasury Secy. Robert A. Anderson, other Administration aides & Congressional leaders of both parties. Senate GOP leader Everett M. Dirksen (Ill.), a participant in the meeting, predicted June 2 that the Administration would request an increase in or abandonment of the bond interest limit. Because of the availability of bonds yielding more than 4¼%, the Treasury was certain it could not sell new bonds under the statutory ceiling. [See p. 20G1-B2]

Personnel. Senate GOP leader Everett M. Dirksen (Ill.) announced after a June 2 White House meeting that the President had authorized him to say he would not withdraw Lewis L. Strauss' controversial nomination as Commerce Secretary even if Strauss asked him to do so. Strauss said he was in the fight to the end.

Several Congress members called attention June 2 to reports that some opposition to Strauss was based on anti-Semitism.

Sens. Wayne Morse (D., Ore.) & A. S. Mike Monroney (D., Mont.), opponents of Strauss, assailed Strauss May 28 over reports that Armand G. Erpf had been chosen to head a special Commerce Department study of transportation problems. Erpf, a partner in the Carl M. Loeb, Rhoades & Co. (N.Y.) investment firm, was a railroad & airline stockholder & railroad director. Monroney said it was "like putting a cat in a cage to study a canary." The Commerce Department said May 28 that the Erpf report was "incorrect" and that Dr. Ernest Williams, Columbia University transportation professor, had been chosen in February to head the study. Erpf June 1 radioed Strauss to withdraw as a potential member of the transportation panel. [See p. 160B1-B2]

Dr. James R. Killian Jr. resigned May 28 as Pres. Eisenhower's Special Assistant for Science & Technology, effective in mid-July. He planned to return to MIT, where he had been chosen MIT Corp. chairman. Mr. Eisenhower May 28 nominated Russian-born Dr. George Bogdan Kistiakowsky, 58, Harvard chemistry professor, to succeed Killian in the $21,000-a-year job. Kistiakowsky, a member of the President's Science Advisory Committee, had won the President's Medal for preparing the conventional chemicals to detonate the first A-bomb. [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 435F-G1, 425B1, 346C3]

Among recent diplomatic appointments: May 21—John Moors Cabot as ambassador to Brazil (confirmed by the Senate May 28); May 28—Dr. John Howard Morrow, 49, Negro educator, modern languages department chairman at North Carolina College, as the U.S.' first ambassador to the new African republic of Guinea; June 2—Asst. State Secy. (for Near Eastern & South Asian Affairs) William M. Rountree, 42, as ambassador to Pakistan.

Subcabinet appointments: May 15—Dr. Joseph V. Charyk, 38, Canadian-born chief scientist of the Air Force, to succeed Richard C. Horner as an Assistant Air Force Secretary (Horner resigned to become associate administrator of the National Aeronautics & Space Administration); June 2—Amb.-to-Tunisia G. Lewis Jones as Assistant State Secretary for Near East & South Asian Affairs.

Military appointments: May 6—Gen. Lawrence S. Kuter, 54, head of the Pacific Air Force Command, to succeed retiring Gen. Earle E. Partridge as commander of the North American Air Defense Command; May 7—Lt. Gen. Emmett O'Donnell Jr., Deputy AF Chief of Staff for Personnel, to succeed Kuter as Pacific AF commander with full general's rank (Sen. Margaret Chase Smith [R., Me.], an AF Reserve lieutenant colonel & long-time foe of O'Donnell's, criticized the appointment in a letter to Chrmn. Richard B. Russell [D., Ga.] of the Senate Armed Services Committee June 2 because of her "serious reservations" about O'Donnell's "integrity, performance & reliability") [see Vol. XVII, pp. 291G3-292A1]; May 22—AF Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis Jr., 46, deputy staff chief at USAF advance hq. in Europe, to be a major general (he would be the first Negro to achieve this rank in any branch of the U.S. forces).

Other appointments: May 21—ex-Rep. Brooks Hays (D., Ark.) to be a TVA director; June 2—Boyd Leedom to a new 5-year term (ending Dec. 16, 1964) as an NLRB member.

Senate confirmations: May 11—ex-Sen. Frank A. Barrett (R., Wyo.) as Agriculture Department counsel & a CCC director, Glen R. Harris & J. Pitman Stone as Federal Farm Credit Board members, Joseph E. Talbott to a new Tariff Commission term; May 14—Stuart Rothman as NLRB general counsel; May 21—Paul F. Foster as a U.S. member of the International Atomic Energy Agency; June 2—William B. Franke as Navy Secretary.

Mr. Eisenhower May 28 accepted the resignation (for ill health) of Amb.-to-Ceylon Lampton Berry. The President June 1 approved the July 27 retirement of Philip I. Rice, 72, as chief judge of the Hawaii Territorial Supreme Court.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee May 26 recommended confirmation of Ogden R. Reid's nomination as ambassador to Israel by a 10-4 vote. Chrmn. J. William Fulbright (Ark.) & 3 other committee Democrats voted against Reid. [See p. 92G1-B2]

James W. Riddleberger, 54, was sworn in May 29 as head of the International Cooperation Administration.

The American Bar Association's board of governors conferred with Pres. Eisenhower May 20 and reiterated its stand that all potential federal judiciary appointees should be screened by the association's committee on federal judgeships. Ex-Pres. Truman had started the custom. Mr. Eisenhower had departed from it in his appointment of I. Jack Martin, a former member of the White House staff, to the Court of Customs & Patent Appeals.

Other Presidential News. Pres. Eisenhower reported to Congress May 22 that he had spent $2 million from his Disaster Relief Fund to help flood victims in California in Apr. 1958 and had used an additional $4 million from the fund during 1958 to provide help in various disasters in North Carolina, Texas, North Dakota, Arkansas, Louisiana, Kansas & Iowa.

Pres. Eisenhower accepted the credentials of Czech Amb. Dr. Miloslav Ruzek May 20 & of Thailand Amb. Visutr Arthayukti June 1.

SPACE & MISSILES

Monkeys Survive Flight. A 7-lb. female rhesus monkey named Able & a one-lb. female spider monkey named Baker survived a 300-mile-high space flight May 28. Army rocketeers sent

*The 4¼% interest ceiling, set in 1918, applied only to long-term federal bonds. The Treasury still could pay more than 4¼% to sell bills, notes & certificates maturing in 5 years or less.

them aloft in the nose cone of an Army-built Jupiter intermediate-range ballistic missile from Cape Canaveral, Fla. at 3:35 a.m. They were picked up unhurt at 5:08 a.m. by Navy frogmen north of Antigua, 1,700 miles down-range in the South Atlantic. They were the first animals known to survive such a space flight.

Able, trained by the Army, died June 1 at Ft. Knox, Ky. during an operation by Army surgeons for the removal of an electrode sewn into her abdomen to signal reactions during flight. Doctors said her death was caused by the anesthesia, not by the effects of the flight. Navy doctors removed electrodes from Navy-trained Baker at the Naval Aviation School of Medicine in Pensacola, Fla. June 2 with no anesthesia or ill effects.

The monkeys' space flight took about 15 minutes and subjected them to speeds of up to 10,000 mph. & to a 9-minute period of weightlessness. They wore space suits & were strapped into separate capsules. Able's capsule & occupant weighed 250 lb. It was 18 inches in diameter & 41 inches long. It was placed in the forward part of the nose cone. Baker & her capsule weighed 29½ lb. altogether. The temperature in the 2 capsules was kept at 70° F. Measurements of heart & muscular reaction, blood pressure, respiration, temperature, behaviorial response, pressure & humidity within the capsules & other data were radioed back during flight.

The nose cone also contained yeast, corn, mustard seeds, fruit fly larvae, human blood, mold spore & an experiment in which sea urchin eggs & sperm were mixed to determine the effect of fertilization in space.

The monkeys' flight & other biological experiments were secondary, however, to the primary purpose of testing the nose cone's ability to protect nuclear warheads. The cone was subjected to temperatures of 5,000° F. and was designed so that layers peeled from it as it smashed through the atmosphere. Its speed was slowed first by its impact with the atmosphere & then by a parachute.

Dr. T. Keith Glennan, chief of the National Aeronautics & Space Administration, displayed the 2 monkeys in Washington May 30 at a press conference at which he & aides disclosed that the monkeys had withstood forces up to 38 times that of gravity and that their heartbeats & respiration had changed only moderately during the flight.

The monkeys had been named Able & Baker (old phonetic code for "A" & "B") in hopes of minimizing the protests expected (& soon received) from anti-vivisectionists, humane societies & other animal lovers. In an effort to forestall protests from India, where rhesus monkeys were under religious protection, NASA officials announced that both animals had been born in the U.S. [See p. 116D1-C3]

Thor Cones Recovered. Nose cones of 2 Thor-Able rockets were recovered from the South Atlantic by the Air Force Apr. 8 & May 21 after 5,000-6,000-mile flights from Cape Canaveral. Recovery attempts had failed in 6 previous re-entry tests. The flights, at speeds of up to 15,000 mph., took 25 minutes each. (The development of a new heat-resistant material for missile nose cones & thrust chambers was announced Mar. 16 by Profs. Francis R. Shanley & William J. Knapp of UCLA's engineering department. They said: molten metals & ceramics were sprayed alternately in thin layers on a disk; the resultant cake was cooled and crushed into tiny grains, each of which retained its layer structure; the grains then were pressed in molds at 2,200° F. to produce components highly resistant to heat, pressure & impact.) [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 244G3-245C1]

Red Rocket Called 'Hoax.' Lloyd Mallan charged in the May issue of True magazine that the Russians had not shot a space probe into orbit around the sun in January, as they had claimed, but had perpetrated a "hoax." He based his charge on talks with Soviet scientists. Mallan's charge was denied by NASA & other U.S. space officials. Maj. Gen. John B. Medaris, head of the Army Ordnance Missile Command, said May 4 that he had "enough positive information to state that there was an instrumented object out there in space where the Russians said it was." William H. Godel, plans director for the Advanced Research Projects Agency, testified before the House Space Committee May 14 that U.S. information "unequivocally confirms" the Red claim.

(Pravda had reported Jan. 12 that; the Soviet probe probably had passed within 3,000-3,700 miles of the moon; it carried instruments for measuring the moon's & earth's magnetic fields, for studying cosmic rays & interplanetary gas; the probe's course was directed by its own self-contained guidance system. Pravda indicated that the probe consisted of 2 bodies—"the instrument container & the last stage of the rocket," which traveled "a short distance from each other.") [See pp. 6G3-7D1, A3, 97F-G3]

(The U.S.' Pioneer IV space probe set a 410,000-mile record for long-range communications Mar. 6, last day on which its radio was heard.) [See p. 67B1-D3]

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Juke Box Indictments. A Nassau County (N.Y.) grand jury May 28 indicted Pres. John J. O'Rourke of the N.Y. Teamsters Joint Council & 14 other persons on charges of conspiracy, coercion, extortion & attempted extortion in the juke-box industry. Others indicted included Pres. Joseph DeGrandis & Secy.-Treasurer Ernest R. Zundel of N.Y. Teamsters Local 266, alleged juke-box racketeer Herbert Jacob & alleged Local 266 muscleman Joseph Gallo. District Atty. Emanuel W. Levine & Asst. District Atty. William Cahn charged that Local 266 was not a bona fide union but had been set up "purely for the purpose of extorting & coercing & restraining individuals from the proper conduct of their business." They charged that the local exacted "labor fees" from owner-operators of juke boxes & coin-operated amusement machines on the threat of violence & picketing.

Gallo, 30, surrendered to Brooklyn police May 23 for questioning about (a) an assault on a Brooklyn bar-&-grill owner who had wanted to get a Local 266-serviced pinball machine removed from his premises, (2) the Aug. 28, 1958 murder of Biagio (Benny) Latriano, 33, (3) the Sept. 7, 1958 murder of hoodlum John (the Mortician) Robilotto, 54. Gallo was indicted by a Kings County (Brooklyn) grand jury May 27 on charges of attempted assault & coercion. [See p. 117E2-B3; Vol. XVIII, 428B-C2]

Private pension funds' assets rose to a record $39.3 billion by the end of 1958 and exceeded the reserves in the Old Age & Survivors Insurance (Social Security) Trust Fund for the first time, the SEC reported May 25, Assets of all government retirement funds totaled $49½ billion.

FOREIGN

Afghanistan. Prime Min. Sardar Mohammed Daud flew to Moscow May 18 for talks with Soviet leaders. A Soviet-Afghan economic cooperation agreement was signed in Moscow May 28. [See p. 155B1]

Algeria. 20 Moslems & 12 Europeans were elected May 31 to fill 32 seats for Algeria in the French Senate. 6,134 "grand electors," ⅔ of them Moslems, elected Moslem & European moderates & liberals over rightwing extremists prominent in the May 13, 1958 Algiers coup. 4 of the 5 senators who represented Algeria in the former Council of the (4th) Republic were reelected. [See pp. 146C2, 129G3]

French troops penetrated Tunisian territory in the Ouenza area May 26 to attack an Algerian rebel band that had ambushed a French patrol on the Algerian-Tunisian border. French Army communiqués said May 27 that the French had re-entered Algeria before attacking the rebels & killing 32. [See p. 130E3]

French Army Hq. in Algiers reported June 1 that 1,057 rebels had been killed, wounded or captured in Algerian fighting during the past week. 396 of the rebels were said to have been captured & another 45 were said to be deserters. [See p. 169E3]

The French cabinet May 27 approved bills which would further Algeria's integration with France by (1) incorporating the $405 million Algerian budget within the French budget, (2) making French & Algerian francs legal in both France & Algeria, and (3) changes in Moslem law codes used in Algeria. [See p. 146F1]

Australia. Lord Rowallan, British Empire & Commonwealth chief scout, was appointed May 29 to succeed Sir Ronald Cross as governor of Tasmania, an island off Australia.

Belgium. King Baudouin I ended a 3-week visit to the U.S. & returned to Brussels June 1. Addressing a New York dinner given in his honor by the Belgian Chamber of Commerce in the U.S., Baudouin had called May 28 for

increased Belgian-U.S. trade to raise Belgium's living standards & supplement its European trade. [See p. 152B3]

Britain. Quota restrictions on imports from the dollar area were ordered eased or abolished May 28 by the British Board of Trade. The restrictions, to be ended in stages June 8 & Jan. 1, 1960, had been applied principally to consumer imports from the U.S. & Canada. The relaxation would permit more equal competition between imports from the dollar area & Western Europe but would retain current tariffs on all such goods. American Amb.-to-Britain John Hay Whitney told the Manchester City Council May 29 that the British measure would "strengthen the hands" of those American leaders who were "pressing for an even more liberal U.S. trade policy." [See pp. 169G3, 135C-F2]

Mme. Nina Dmitriev, 35, wife of Capt. Aleksandr Dmitriev, assistant Soviet naval attaché in Britain, asked asylum in Britain May 27 for herself & her daughter, Lena, 5. Dmitriev, 38, had been escorted to a Moscow-bound airliner by 2 Soviet Embassy security agents earlier that day. [See pp. 170B1, 146F]

British coal production dropped to 215.8 million tons in 1958, lowest in 8 years, the Natl. Coal Board reported May 28. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 6B2]

An interracial delegation led by Chrmn. Aloa Bashoran of the British Com. for African Organizations called May 27 for action by Home Secy. R. A. Butler to give Britain's colored population legal protection against incitement to race hatred. [See p. 69D2]

The Church of Scotland's general assembly, meeting in Edinburgh, voted by 300 to 266 May 26 to reject Church of England unity proposals which would have required the appointment of Scottish Presbyterian bishops.

Cyprus. 5,000 delegates of the EDMA (United Democratic Reform Front) party, formed by leaders of the Greek Cypriot EOKA terrorist movement, held their first party congress May 30-31 in Nicosia. The congress was assured of personal support by Archbishop Makarios and, in a recorded message, by Gen. George Grivas. [See p. 119C3]

Ceylon. A 1959 Red Chinese-Ceylon trade accord signed May 28 provided for the barter of 30,000 tons of Ceylonese rubber for 230,000 tons of Chinese rice. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 73E3]

France. Agriculture Min. Roger Houdet & Interior Min. Jean Berthoin resigned their cabinet posts May 27 to retain their seats in the new French Senate. A 3d cabinet member, Justice Min. Edmond Michelet, resigned his Senate seat to remain in the cabinet. State Secy. Pierre Chatenet & Sen. Henri Rochereau were appointed by Premier Debré May 28 to fill the interior & agriculture posts, respectively. [See p. 137G3]

State Min. Jacques Soustelle cancelled a scheduled appearance before the French Senate May 28 after Senate leaders announced that they would recommend a vote on his explanation of France's Saharan policies. Premier Debré had renewed warnings to the National Assembly May 26 not to attempt to reassert its power to vote resolutions approving or condemning Govt. policies. [See p. 163E1]

The Finance Ministry announced May 29 that France's foreign debt currently totalled $3 billion. Leading French creditors were the Intl. Monetary Fund ($266 million due in 1960), the defunct European Payments Union ($233 million due in 1959-60), the U.S. Govt. ($30 million due in 1959-60) & U.S. Export-Import Bank ($143 million in 1960). Officials said that France would repay $267 million in foreign debts in 1959 and $559 million in 1960. [See pp. 170A2, 120A1]

Marcel Achard, poet & comic playwright, was elected May 28 to fill the late André Chevillon's seat in the French Academy. [See p. 162F1]

French Community. Dahomey Premier Hubert Maga formed a new coalition cabinet May 27 with the participation of the Dahomey Democratic Rally, the Dahomey Republican Party & the Dahomey Democratic Union. [See pp. 120C1, 111B2]

Ivory Coast Premier Félix Houphouet-Boigny resigned his position as state minister in the French cabinet May 20. [See p. 146E3]

India. Christian Nair & other communal groups of Kerala State proclaimed a nonviolent campaign May 28 aimed at driving the state's Communist Govt. from office. [See p. 147D1]

Seth Ramkrishna Dalmia, 66, Indian financier once reputed to control 1/6 of India's industry, was sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment by Delhi special judge H. R. Khanna June 1 for embezzlement of $4.2 million worth of securities of the Bharat Insurance Co. [See p. 155G2]

The Indian Govt. dropped negligence charges May 31 against ex-Secy. H. M. Patel of the Finance Ministry for alleged misuse of $2.6 million worth of state-owned Life Insurance Co. funds. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 58E3]

Indo-China. Indian Prime Min. Nehru was reported May 31 to have asked Britain & the USSR to reconvene the 3-power Intl. Control Comm. charged with supervision of the Indo-Chinese armistice in Laos. The British Foreign Office May 26 rejected Communist Chinese charges that the Laotian Govt. had violated the 1954 Geneva armistice accord by attempting to disarm Pathet Lao guerrillas before incorporating them with the Laotian Army. [See pp. 170E2, 163B2]

Indonesia. Pres. Sukarno's demand for special powers to carry out his program of "guided democracy" in Indonesia failed to win a required ⅔ majority of the Indonesian Constituent Assembly in 3 ballots taken May 30, June 1 & 2. Assembly ballots fell 47 to 49 votes short of the majority required to approve Indonesia's return to the quasi-dictatorial revolutionary constitution of 1945. The defeat of Sukarno's program was traced to opposition of the 2 major Moslem parties, the Masjumi & Nahdayul Ulama. Premier Djuanda had warned the Assembly June 1 that failure to grant Sukarno the powers requested could result in military rule as in the cases of Pakistan, Thailand & Burma. All Indonesian political activities were banned on orders of Lt. Gen. Abdul Haris Nasution, Army chief of staff, following the final Assembly vote June 2. Acting as central war administrator in the absence of Sukarno (currently visiting the U.S.), Nasution banned all public & private meetings, demonstrations or other actions that "might influence or decide the course of the Indonesian state." [See pp. 129E3, 70C2]

First Dep. Premier Hardi announced May 30 that Darul Islam terrorists in Atjeh Province, northern Sumatra, had agreed to end their rebellion in return for pledges of increased autonomy for the Atjeh area. Darul Islam guerilla bands were said to have disbanded prior to reconstitution as "emergency militias" after screening for loyalty to the Jakarta Govt. [See p. 147F3]

Iran. The Intl. (World) Bank & 4 private U.S. banks announced a $72 million loan to the Iranian Govt. May 29 for construction of the 1,530-mile Great Trans-Iranian Highway system in western & southern Iran. The U.S. banks (Bank of America of Calif. and Chase Manhattan, First Natl. City Bank & Irving Trust of N.Y.) provided $12 million of the total. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 31G1]

A Soviet note to Iran protested May 28 against what was termed police harassment of the Soviet Embassy in Teheran. [See p. 99F1]

Israel. The U.S. B'nai B'rith's triennial convention, meeting in Jerusalem, voted May 28 to elect Label A. Katz of New Orleans as the organization's president and to establish an international council to maintain contact with B'nai B'rith affiliates in 37 other countries. [See p. 170B3]

The Intl. Court of Justice in The Hague ruled May 26 it had no jurisdiction over Israeli compensation claims arising from the admitted shooting down of an Israeli El Al airliner over Bulgaria in 1951. [See p. 85C3]

Italy. A coalition of Communists & leftwing Socialists won 52% of the popular vote in local administrative elections May 30-June 1 in Ravenna Province on Italy's Adriatic coast. The pro-Western Republican, Christian Dem. & Social Dem. parties traced their defeat to the Ravenna area's traditional anti-clericalism. [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 370B1, 175A1]

Rome Mayor Urbano Ciocetti refused June 1 to approve official celebration of the 15th anniversary of the city's liberation June 4, 1944 by U.S. troops. [See Vol. IV, p. 174P]

Jordan. Amman dispatches reported May 29 that Brig. Adib Kassim, Jordan Army commander for Jerusalem, & Col. Khalid Tarawneh, Engineers Brigade commander, had been arrested for plotting the overthrow of the Jordanian Govt. with Maj. Gen. Sadek Sharaah, Army deputy commander. [See p. 167B1]

Lebanon. A Lebanese Air Force Savoya Marchetti-79 light bomber with

an Italian pilot & Lebanese crew was forced to land in Haifa by Israeli fighters May 27 after allegedly attempting to photograph Israeli border positions. The crew was turned over to the Israeli-Lebanese Mixed Armistice Comm. May 29. [See Vol. XVII, p. 122D]

Interior Min. Raymond Edde disclosed May 23 that Lebanon had begun to deport members of an Arab Communist center in Beirut as part of its effort "to stop all infiltration & all activities of communism." [See Vol. XVIII, p. 337G2]

Malaya. The United Malay Natl. Org. (Party) won 31 of 40 seats in the Perak State Assembly May 27 and 19 of 24 seats in the Negri Semblian Assembly June 2. [See p. 170F3]

Morocco. All non-Govt. radio transmissions were banned in Morocco by royal decrees issued May 27 & made effective Jan. 1, 1960. Broadcasts by stations other than the Moroccan Natl. Radio were placed under direct state control until enforcement of the decree began. The measure was aimed at controlling political content of the 2 major commercial stations in Tangier (Radio Tangier, Radio Africa Maghreb). Officials said that the decree applied to the U.S.' Voice of America and French & American military transmitters operating in Morocco, but that their status would be regulated by negotiations with France & the U.S. [See p. 170G3]

Nepal. Prime Min. B. P. Koirala of the Nepalese Congress (Social Democratic) Party was installed by King Mahendra May 27 as the head of an 8-member cabinet representing Nepal's first elected Govt. The Congress Party had won a majority of the 109-seat Nepalese Parliament in Nepal's first general elections, held Feb. 18-Apr. 3. Ex-Prime Min. K. I Singh, leftist United Dem. Party leader, once exiled to Red China, had been defeated by a Congress Party candidate Apr. 6. [See pp. 71B1, 54E3]

Northern Rhodesia. Paramount Chief Mwanawina Lewanika of the British protectorate of Barotseland, an enclave within Northern Rhodesia, told Gov. Sir Evelyn Hone May 22 that he would appeal to Britain to uphold its 1896 protectorate treaty and "not . . . hand us over to independent settler governments in the federation" of Rhodesia & Nyasaland. [See pp. 93E2, 85G1]

Singapore. The leftist People's Action Party won 43 of 51 seats in the new Singapore State's first Legislative Assembly in elections held May 30. The anti-Communist Singapore People's Alliance, headed by outgoing Chief Min. Lim Yew Hock, won 4 Assembly seats. An alliance of the United Malay Natl. Org. & the Malayan Chinese Assn. won 3 seats, and one independent was elected. The major anti-Communist parties had failed May 28 in efforts to form an electoral coalition against the People's Action Party, which was pledged to prepare a "future Socialist society" in Singapore. People's Action Secy. Gen. Lee Kuan Yew, a Cambridge-educated lawyer, demanded the release of imprisoned leftist leaders May 31. He said, however, that he would not be a "handmaid" of Singapore's Communist movement. [See p. 130F2]

Soviet Union. The first Soviet vessel to enter New York harbor in 10 years, the 5,900-ton freighter Ivan Moskvin, docked May 29 with a shipment of exhibits for the Soviet exhibition due to open in the city June 30. Capt. Feydor Stepanov disclosed that the U.S. Treasury Dept. had authorized the vessel to traverse the St. Lawrence Seaway and Lakes Ontario, Erie & Huron to load a cargo of carbon black in Sarnia, Ont.

The Latvian Supreme Court sentenced Yuri Tarason, a chauffeur, to death May 27 for killing several persons in a drunken driving accident on the Riga-Bolderaya highway.

South Africa. Pres. Gen. Albert Luthuli of the African Natl. Congress was banned from attending or addressing any meetings for 5 years and was banished to his home district in Lower Tugela, Natal Province, by Justice Min. Charles R. Swart May 27. All African Natl. Congress meetings were banned in the Johannesburg area May 29 until Luthuli departed for Natal. [See p. 139G3]

Milton Bracker, N.Y. Times correspondent, was arrested & fined £4 ($11.20) in Windhoek, South West Africa May 20 for entering a "native location" without permission. Bracker had interviewed Paramount Chief Hosea Kutako of the Herero tribe May 17 on his appeal for direct UN control of mandated South West Africa, now controlled by South Africa. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 424D2]

Southern Rhodesia. Formation of a Constitutional Development Party dedicated to "separate development" of white & African areas on the model of South Africa was announced May 25 by dissident Dominion Party members led by Mrs. Elsie Dicks. [See p. 130A1]

Spain. Liberal Roman Catholics announced May 14 in Madrid the formation of a clandestine Christian Democratic Left Party to work for replacement of the Franco regime by a democratic Govt. [See p. 46G3]

Madrid dispatches reported the arrests May 28-30 of 20 young leftists charged with agitation for a general strike against the Franco regime. Those held were said to include Asst. Prof. Mariano Rubio Jiminez, 27, of Madrid U., Dir. Luis Martin Santos Rivera, 35, of the San Sebastian Psychriatic Hospital, & Prof. Santiago Anton, 35, of San Sebastian.

Sudan. Brigs. Abdul Rahim Shenan & Moheidan Ahmed Abdullah, members of the ruling Supreme Council of the Armed Forces, were arrested June 1 on treason charges. Shenan, Local Govt. Minister, & Abdullah, Communications Min., were said to have conspired with 15 other officers arrested May 31 for attempting to move troops into Khartoum. The arrests were believed to be part of an anti-Communist campaign ordered by Sudanese Premier Ibrahim Abbould, although Shenan & Abdullah had been considered leaders of the pro-Egyptian group in the Supreme Council. [See p. 75C2]

Sweden. The Riksdag (Parliament) voted May 14 to approve a Govt. bill giving all Swedish wage earners old-age pensions equal to ⅔ of the average of their peak incomes over a 15-year period. The pensions, scaled to a ceiling of 30,000 crowns ($6,000), would be paid all persons aged 67 beginning Jan. 1, 1961. The measure provided equivalent pensions for widows & the incapacitated. It was passed in the Riksdag's lower house by 115-114. [See p. 130D3; Vol. XVIII, 141D3]

Tibet. The Red Chinese Army's release of 515 Tibetan rebels & lamas captured during the recent Lhasa revolt was reported May 30 by Peiping radio. [See p. 171E3]

Tunisia. A new Tunisian constitution, modeled after the U.S.' presidential system, was signed by Pres. Bourguiba & became effective June 1. The constitution made the president the country's chief executive, responsible for "the general policy of the state," and supreme commander of the armed forces. Elections for the presidency & a National Assembly to replace the Constituent Assembly were scheduled for November. [See Vol. XVII, pp. 270F3, 245C3]

Turkey. Publisher Ahmet Emin Yalman of the independent newspaper Vata was sentenced May 30 to 10 months in prison & 3 months' banishment to Samsun, in northern Turkey, for articles "insulting the Govt.'s integrity." Tunc Yalman, his son, & editor Selami Akpinar were sentenced to a year in jail & 4 months' banishment. The ruling Democratic Party's newspaper Zafer was suspended for one month May 28 & its editor, Cenap Yakar, given a delayed 10-month jail sentence for insulting an opposition leader. [See p. 87D2]

Uganda. Requests by King Mutesa II, the Kabaka of Buganda, for talks on ending the British protectorate over Buganda, an enclave within Uganda, were rejected June 2 by Lord Perth, British State Minister for Colonies.

Gov. Sir Frederick Crawford declared the Kingdom of Buganda a disturbed area May 22 and banned the Uganda National Movement as a result of its boycott of non-African shops & goods. 6 leaders of the Uganda National Movement, including Pres. Haji Busungu & chief organizer Eridadi K. Mulira, were arrested May 30 after they had announced the formation May 24 of a Uganda Freedom Movement with aims similar to those of the banned group (African economic independence & ending of the British protectorate over Buganda by 1960). Buganda Premier Michael Kintu appealed June 2 for an end to Buganda unrest & the boycott. [See p. 121A2]

West Germany. A Soviet-West German cultural agreement signed in Bonn May 30 by Soviet Amb. Andrei A. Smirnov provided for an exchange of students, teachers, books, scientists, athletes & cultural leaders in 1959-60. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 139E2]

Business & Financial Summary

Week Ended May 30

FINANCE:	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
U.S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	*$20,188	*$20,197	*$21,661
Currency circulation	*$31,473	*$31,515	*$30,813
Banks—			
Com'l & ind'l loans§	*[a]$31,061	*$30,975	*$29,378
Agricultural loans§	*[a]$613	*$612	*$473
N.Y. bank clearings	$12,156,920,191	$12,927,582,154	$11,095,673,679
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	14,872,535	15,969,910	9,297,760
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	243.41	240.78	193.65
Bond sales (par value)	$26,373,100	$26,099,000	$20,771,500
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	86.06	86.33	90.72
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars & trucks)†	142,299	160,771	81,612
Crude oil (bbl. daily)	[b]7,215,975	7,177,525	6,256,485
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]8,185,000	8,350,000	7,318,000
Electric output (kwh.)	*[b]12,931	*12,684	*11,316
Carloadings (cars)	[b]685,745	694,380	570,425
	Apr.	Mar.	Apr. 1958
Steel output (tons)	11,281,920	11,567,745	5,532,991
PRICES:	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
Wheat (bu.)	$2.37	$2.40¼	$2.66
Corn (bu.)	$1.58⅜	$1.60	$1.68¼
Cotton (lb.)	[e]$.3625	$.3625	$.363
Steel scrap avg. (ton)	$35.83	$34.17	$35.33
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$6.10	$6.10	$6.68
Weekly whlsl. index (BLS)¶	[d]119.5	119.6	119.3
BUSINESS:			
Dept. store sales §¶	[b]140	137	128
Failures (May 21)‡	259	311	337

* In millions ** N.Y. Herald Tribune † Ward's estimate ‡ Dun & Bradstreet ¶ 1947-49=100 § Fed. Reserve Board [a] Member banks, 94 cities, May 20 [b] May 23 [c] May 16 [d] May 26 [e] The U.S. cotton crop totaled 11,512,005 bales in 1958, 10,963,680 bales in 1957.

Outstanding consumer installment credit rose $510 million ($423 million on a seasonally adjusted basis) during April to a $34.453 billion total, the Federal Reserve Board reported June 1. It was the largest rise since the 1955 boom. A record $3.939 billion (seasonally adjusted) in new installment credit was extended in April, and $3.516 billion was repaid. Total consumer credit rose to $44.916 billion by the end of April. The Commerce Department reported May 23 that the debts of U.S. individuals rose by $18.7 billion during 1958 to a record total of $239.7 billion by the end of the year. U.S. debts of all kinds (including government & corporation) rose from $736 billion at the end of 1957 to a record total of $770.2 billion at the end of 1958.

Retail food prices rose 20% in the past 10 years at a time when prices received by farmers were falling 8%, the House Agriculture Committee reported June 1. $53.7 billion was spent in retail stores in 1958 for farm-produced food. This was nearly $16 billion (42%) more than the expenditure a decade earlier. Much of the rise was due to an increased demand for frozen, pre-prepared & specially packaged foods. Although the average city family spent a record sum for food in 1958, its food expenditures in relation to disposable income were down to a record low of 22.4% in 1958 (compared with 25.6% in 1947-49). [See p. 162F-G1]

Higher taxes levied by federal, state & local governments added to increases in utility rates regulated by governments were "pushing up the wage-price spiral" and caused a 2% rise in the Consumer Price (cost-of-living) Index—more than 1/5 of the total rise—since 1952, Joseph A. Loftus reported in the N.Y. Times June 1.

Plans for final liquidation this year of the wartime Deutsch Golddiskontbank, German Reichsbank successor suspended by the Allies in 1945, were announced May 27 to a shareholders' meeting in Frankfort.

An Anne Frank Village for refugees was begun May 31 near Wuppertal, in the Ruhr, by the European refugee aid movement headed by the Rev. Dominique George Pire, winner of the 1958 Nobel Peace Price. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 362A1]

LATIN AMERICA

Cuba. Maj. Raul Castro, armed forces commander, was rescued with 3 other officers May 27 after their plane was forced down for lack of fuel in the Cienaga de Zapata, a 1,000-sq.-mile marsh. Castro's party had been searching for Maj. Pedro Luis Diaz, Army aviation head, whose helicopter was forced down in the swamp May 26. Diaz & 2 other officers found their way out of the swamp uninjured.

Cuban Army troops replaced police May 25 to guard the plant of the Havana Communist newspaper Hoy (Today). The guard was posted after street fighting broke out May 24 between Communists & anti-Communists at the end of a meeting of the Federation of Cuban Sugar Workers. Delegates to the Congress had approved by 883-13 a resolution to censure Hoy for calling the Congress "anti-democratic." (Conrado Bequer, who had fought with Fidel Castro's forces during the last months of the revolution, was elected secy.-general of the sugar workers May 24.) Premier Castro had threatened May 16 to impose price & wage controls if there were an unauthorized rise in the cost of essential goods. He blamed Reds for "extremist" labor agitation.

Under a cabinet resolution adopted May 23, the Cuban Govt. was to take over the operation of 7 Cuban airlines & airport companies allegedly owned by officials of the old Batista regime or its collaborators. The holdings of 117 other companies & 18 individuals were seized May 13. The majority of the firms were construction companies charged with enriching themselves illegally under the Batista regime. [See p. 164E2]

Nicaragua. 2 planeloads of armed invaders landed May 31 & June 1 in Chontales Dept. (province) of southwestern Nicaragua about 50 miles from Costa Rica. The invaders reportedly were attacked by Nicaraguan National Guardsmen.

In a radio message to the N.Y. Times June 1 from San José, Costa Rica, Dr. Enrique Lacayo Farfan, rebel commander, said the revolt was directed against the "dictatorial dynasty of the Somozas." He said he hed 421 men & an air force.

Pres. Luis Somoza Debayle had imposed martial law throughout the nation May 30 and suspended some civil rights until the "Nicaraguan people cool off a bit." Radio & press were placed under censorship, and freedom of assembly was suspended. About 60 persons were arrested for questioning May 30 and 32 detained. [See p. 121D3]

OBITUARIES

Siegmund Adler, 85, German-born philatelist, ex-head auditor Amer. Metal Co.; May 21 in New York.

Dr. Ernest Adna Back, 78, entomologist noted for helping eradicate Mediterranean fruit fly, ex-U.S. Agri. Dept. aide; May 21 in Chaplin, Conn.

Dudley Allen Buck, 32, asst. electrical engineering prof. at Mass. Inst. of Technology, developer of cryotron (replaced transistor; he had been working on cross-film cryotron to reduce electronic computer from room-to-matchbook size); May 21 in Winchester, Mass. of virus pneumonia.

Edward T. Cheyfitz, 45, Canadian-born atty., ex-Communist, ex-labor relations counselor to Eric Johnston (Motion Picture Assn. of Amer. pres.) & Dave Beck (ex-Teamsters Union pres.); May 24 in Washn. of heart attack.

Oswald T. Heck, 57, liberal GOP speaker of the N.Y. State Assembly since 1937; May 21 in Schenectady of heart attack.

Fred C. Kelly, 77, ex-Ohio & Washington newsman, author ("How to Lose Money Prudently," "The Wisdom of Laziness"); May 23 in Washn.

Dr. Hans Klee, 52, German-born Swiss journalist, pres. General Zionist Org. of Switzerland; death in Scona, Switz. reported May 25.

J. Wilbur Lewis, 67, pres. Union Dime Savings Bank (N.Y.) since 1947 (he began as office boy in 1911); May 20 in New York of heart attack.

John Cromwell Lincoln, 92, founder Lincoln Electric Co. of Cleveland (arc-welding equipment) in 1895, Reliance Electric Mfg. Co. in 1904, pres. Baghdad Copper Co., developer of variable speed motor; May 24 in Phoenix, Ariz.

Harvey McKnight Manss, 73, pres. Bayer (aspirin) Co. 1937-56; May 22 in Larchmont, N.Y.

Gen. Eugenio Molinet, 94, physician who fought for Cuban independence in 1895, Agri. & Labor Secy. in Machado Govt.; May 22 in Havana.

Justin C. Morgan, 58, federal judge in N.Y.'s Western Dist., ex-state assemblyman; May 24 in Buffalo of cancer.

Carl F. Norberg, 60, Swedish-born pres. Electric Storage Battery Co. since 1954, pres. Exide Batteries of Canada, Ltd.; May 19 in Philadelphia of pneumonia.

Elis Olsson, 79, Swedish-born chrmn. Chesapeake Corp. of Va. (paper mfrs.); May 24 in West Point, Va.

Duchess of Parma (Princess Antonia of Braganza), 96, mother of Prince Felix of Luxembourg & ex-Empress Zita of Austria; May 14, Luxembourg.

Pham Cong Tac, 70, ex-customs official who became spiritual & political leader (pope) of Viet Namese Cao Dai sect (combined aspects of Buddhism, Confucianism, Christianity), fled Communist North Viet Nam to Cambodia in 1956; May 17 in Pnompenh, Cambodia.

Stephen L. Richards, 79, business exec., first counselor in first presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints since 1951, one of 3 heads of Mormon Church (others: pres. David O. McKay, counselor J. Reuben Clark); May 19 in Salt Lake City.

Dr. Louis N. Ridenour Jr., 47, research physicist, USAF chief scientist 1950-51, vice pres. Lockheed Aircraft Corp. (which he joined in 1955 as research dir.), aide in developing Polaris & X-17 missiles; May 21 in Washington of cerebral hemmorhage.

Iracli Tseretelli, 77, Russian Social-Democratic Party (Menshevik faction) leader imprisoned by Czarist Govt. in 1906 and later sent to Siberia (freed during 1917 revolution and named Kerensky Govt. Interior Min. until ouster by Bolsheviks 1918); May 21 in New York.

Dr. Yayoi Yoshioka, 88, who became first Japanese woman physician in 1892, founder & pres. of Tokyo Women's Medical College (purged by allies after World War II as active nationalist); May 23 in Tokyo.

MISCELLANEOUS

Gov. Long Mentally Ill. Louisiana Gov. Earl K. Long, 63 (D.), was flown May 30 from Baton Rouge in a National Guard airplane to Galveston, Tex. for mental observation at John Sealy Hospital. The governor was taken to the hospital, reportedly against his will, after a week in which he had burst into profane shouting several times in the Louisiana Legislature. Probate Judge Hugh Gibson of Galveson, agreeing that Long was mentally ill & likely to cause injury to himself or other persons, ordered June 2 that he be held in protective custody until a formal hearing was held within 14 days. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 349A1]

Apalachin Hoodlums Arrested. A nationwide roundup of participants in the 1957 Apalachin, N.Y. racketeers' meeting was begun May 21 by FBI agents in efforts to smash a branch of the Mafia. 21 of 27 men named in an indictment returned May 13 by a federal grand jury in New York (made public May 21) were arrested. They were charged with conspiracy to obstruct justice by refusing to divulge the true nature of the meeting.

Those named in the indictment as conspirators and arrested: Joseph Bananno, Russell A. Bufalino, Ignatius Cannone, Paul C. Castellano, Joseph F. Civello, John A. De Marco, Frank A. De Simone, Natal Evola, Louis A. Larossa, Carmine Lombardozzi, Joseph Magliocco, Frank T. Majuri, Michele Miranda, John C. Montana, John Ormento, James Oscicco, Joseph Profaci, Anthony P. Riela, Angelo J. Sciandra, Simone Scozzari, Pasquale Turrigiano.

6 who were indicted as conspirators but eluded arrest: Frank Cucchiara, Salvatore Falcone, Joseph Ida, James V. LaDuca, Antonio Magadeino and John T. Scalish.

Indicted as co-conspirators but not arrested: convention host Joseph Barbara & his son, Joseph Jr.; Dominic J. Alaimo, Roy Carlisi, Gerardo V. Catena, Charles Chiri, Nicholas Civello, James Colletti, Dominick D'Agostino, Giovanni Donventre, Joseph Falcone, Joseph Filardo, Carlo Gambino, Michael J. Genovese, Vito Genovese, Anthony F. Guarnieri, Bartol Guccia, Sam Lagututa, John S. Larocca, Russell V. Manusco, Gabriel Mannarino, Patsy Monachino, Sam Monachino, Dominick Oliveto, Vincent Rao, Armand T. Rava, Joseph Riccobono, Joseph Rosato, Patsy Sciortino, Salvatore Tornabe (deceased), Frank Valenti, Stanley P. Valenti, Emanuel Zicari, Frank Zito. [See p. 117D2]

Memorial Day weekend accidents (6 p.m. May 29—midnight May 31) took 460 lives, the Natl. Safety Council reported June 1. 310 of the fatalities were caused by traffic accidents, 101 by drowning, 49 by other causes. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 184G1]

Passenger train plunged into a ravine in the East Priangan Regency of West Java May 28. At least 85 persons were killed and 47 others injured, it was reported May 30 in Jakarta. [See p. 156B3]

Gas explosion in a condemned coal mine May 29 near Merlebach, France killed 16 miners. [See p. 56E2]

Propane gas truck, set afire when it was struck by a trailer-truck June 2 near Schuylkill Haven, Pa., exploded half an hour after the collision, killing 9 spectators & a fireman. [See p. 122G3]

Flooding of the Umzikulu River in Natal and Cape Provinces, South Africa, had caused 51 deaths, it was reported May 21 in Port Shepstone. [See p. 132E3]

Air Crashes. 9 U.S. servicemen stationed at Ashiya Air Base, Japan, were killed and another disappeared May 20 when a C-130 turboprop transport crashed into their barracks. The plane's pilot, who had avoided crashing into the town of Ashiyamachi, also was killed.

An Argentine airliner crashed into the Atlantic May 15 after taking off from Mar Del Plata, Argentina. All 10 persons aboard were killed. Bodies of 10 persons aboard a Peruvian airliner that crashed May 13 on the eastern slopes of the Andes were found by a search party May 18. 2 other persons on the plane were missing. [See p. 156A3]

Mrs. Marilyn Kay Thal of Miami, Fla. was deported from Mexico June 2 after having been charged with entering as a tourist and illegally engaging in business negotiations. Also deported: her associates A. Karl Boyeff of Miami and Dr. Nathaniel C. Ostroff, a U.S. citizen living in Mexico City. Mrs. Thal was arrested May 29 in Mexico City after reporting that she had been robbed of 3,757,500 Cuban pesos, proceeds of the sale of a Miami hotel to Cubans, by 3 gunmen whom she described as Cubans. Police said she had planned to sell the pesos (officially valued at 1 to a U.S. dollar in Cuba) for 36¢ each to Alfonso Arnaldo Acosta Meza, ex-Cuban AF pilot, but instead he & 2 accomplices robbed her of the pesos.

Andrea Doria-Stockholm litigation over the July 25, 1956 collision was settled finally by decree of Fed. Judge John W. Clancy May 14 in New York. A total of slightly less than $6 million was approved on 3,322 claims that originally totaled $116 million. The agreement outlawed further claims and exonerated the Swedish American & Italian Lines from all liability. The Swedish American Line announced the sale of the 12,396-ton Stockholm to the East German Govt. May 18. [See Vol. XVII, p. 136F2]

Judge John N. Stice, 37, of the Wichita (Kan.) Common Pleas Court was disbarred from further law practice by the Kansas Supreme Court in Topeka May 16 for "gross & wanton misconduct." The action was brought by Kansas Atty. Gen. John Anderson, who charged that Tice had conspired as a lawyer with known criminals to conceal the commission of burglaries and had received stolen merchandise prior to becoming a judge.

Lady (Nancy Langhorne) Astor, U.S.-born widow of British Viscount Astor, was 80 May 19.

LEADING MAY FILMS

New York Releases

Alias Jesse James. Bob Hope as a naive insurance man who sells life policy to Missouri badman. Screenplay by Wm. Bowers & Daniel D. Beauchamp. Directed by Norman Z. McLeod. Produced by Jack Hope for United Artists. With Rhonda Fleming, Wendell Corey, Jim Davis, Gloria Talbot, Will Wright, Mary Young. May 17.

Ask Any Girl. Comedy depicting transformation undergone by Wilkes-Barre girl in New York to trap male. Screenplay by Geo. Wells. Directed by Charles Walters. Produced by Joe Pasternak in Metrocolor for MGM. With Shirley MacLaine, Gig Young, David Niven, Rod Taylor, Jim Backus. May 21.

Gideon of Scotland Yard. Humorous conception of day in life of English detective. Screenplay by T. E. B. Clarke. Produced & directed by John Ford for Columbia Pictures. With Jack Hawkins, Anna Massey, Anna Lee, Dianne Foster, John Loder, Jack Watling, Cyril Cusak. May 19.

Heroes and Sinners. French melodrama about French & German expatriates degenerating in West African town. Screenplay by Yves Ciampi & J. L. Bost. Directed by Ciampi for Pathe Cinema and Janus Films. With Yves Montand, Marie Felix, Jean Servais, Curt Jurgens. May 11.

Of Love and Lust. Swedish-language film based on August Strindberg's short stories, "On Payment" & "A Doll's House," both dealing with varieties of married love. Screenplay by Katherine & Tage Aurell. Directed by Anders Hendrickson for Europa Films. With Anita Bjork, Hendrikson, Elsa Carlsson, Mai Zetterling, Gunnel Brostrom, Geo. Fant. May 25.

The Mirror Has Two Faces. French-language drama dealing with petty school teacher driven mad by wife's suddenly becoming beautiful through plastic surgery. Screenplay by Andre Cayette & Gerard Oury. Directed by Cayette for Franco-London Productions. With Michele Morgan, Bourvil, Oury, Ivan Desny, Elisabeth Manet. May 26.

Pork Chop Hill. Gregory Perk leads U.S. infantry attack on Korean battlefront in face of Communist attempts to brainwash his men by loudspeaker. Screenplay by James R. Webb. Directed by Lewis Milestone. Produced by Sy Bartlett for United Artists. With Rip Torn, Geo. Shibita, Woody Strode, Harry Guardino, Geo. Peppard. May 29.

The Roof. Italian-language comedy in which young married couple attempts to construct home for themselves. Screenplay by Cesare Zavattini. Directed & produced by Vittorio de Sica. Presented by Robt. L. Lawrence & Alfred R. Stern for Trans-Lux. With Gabriella Pallotti, Giorgio Listuzzi, Gastone Renzelli, Maria Di Rolla, Giuseppe Martini. May 12.

Woman Obsessed. Susan Hayward as Canadian frontierswoman who loses her first husband in forest fire, almost loses her 2d through misunderstanding. Screenplay by Sydney Boehm for 20th Century-Fox. With Stephen Boyd, Barbara Nichols, Dennis Holmes, Theo. Bikel. May 27.

The World, the Flesh and the Devil. Fantasy in which 3 survivors of destruction of human race attempt to begin life again. Screenplay by Ferdinand Reyher. Directed by Ranald MacDougall. Produced by Geo. Englund for MGM. With Harry Belafonte, Inger Stevens, Mel Ferrer. May 20.